

THE WEATHER

Forecast, probably showers today; Tuesday, rain. High 54, low 42. Wind S.W. 10 to 15 m.p.h. Temperature at midnight 44; temperature at 1 p.m. 50. Barometer 30.05. Light at Nantuxet at 8:02 p.m.

VOL. 15—No. 4

BOSTON AMERICAN

Circulation Greater Than All the Other Boston Evening Papers Combined

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918

10 P.M. EDITION

Largest Home-Going Circulation in New England

FRENCH RUSH TO AID HAIG BRITISH VICTORY

Germans Thrown Back Across the Somme; Launch Terrific Attack Near Bapaume

London, March 25.—French troops have reinforced the British on the 50-mile battle field in France, where the gigantic struggle continues with the utmost violence, according to advices from Paris today, quoting an unofficial communique issued by the French War Office. German forces that succeeded in crossing to the western bank of the Somme river south of Peronne were thrown back across the stream by British counter-attacks, today's British official statement says:

The heaviest fighting during the past twenty-four hours has centred around Bapaume, where the Germans made determined efforts to storm the British defences.

Assaulting waves of Germans were flung forward to the north and south of Bapaume, and they suffered extremely severe losses as they came under the machine gun and artillery fire of the British.

The German attacks north of Bapaume were described by Field Marshal Haig, in his official advices to the War Office today, as being "powerful."

They began in the afternoon and continued into the evening, but all were repulsed, the War Office announced.

(Bapaume, which is now the scene of the bloodiest fighting in the battle zone, is about eighteen miles west of Cambrai.)

At one point north of Bapaume the Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in a British trench system, but were quickly driven out.

"The Germans made powerful attacks north of Bapaume on Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening, but were repulsed," the War Office stated.

"Only at one point did the Germans succeed in reaching the British trenches. They were immediately ejected.

"At all other points the attackers were stopped before the positions of the British. The enemy was not only driven back, but lost heavily.

"This morning the Germans renewed their assaults in the Bapaume sector, and fresh fighting developed there. A number of the attacks were made south of Bapaume.

"Forces of Germans that had crossed the Somme River south of Peronne, between Liourt and Prix, were driven back across the stream by British counter thrusts."

With the Kaiser personally directing the German armies and the Berlin War Office claiming that American soldiers are taking part, the world's most stupendous battle continued to rage furiously today all along its fifty mile front in France.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

8,000-TON U. S. LINER SUNK U. S. GUNS BOMBARD GERMANS

Chatthahoches, Hamburg-American Ship, Is U-Boat Victim

By International News Service.
London, March 25.—A German U-boat, has sunk the American steamship Chatthahoches off the English coast, according to an Admiralty announcement today. The crew, numbering about eighty men, was saved. The Chatthahoches, according to the vessel's commander, was struck by four torpedoes.

The Chatthahoches was of German construction and formerly was owned by the Hamburg-American Line. She was formerly the Sachsen and registered 8,000 tons. The vessel was taken over by the American government when war was declared against Germany.

700 CANADIAN WOUNDED
RETURN ON BRITISH SHIP
An Atlantic Port, March 25.—A British ship has landed 700 wounded Canadians, invalided home at Halifax, on her way here. Among her passengers was one of the distinguished aviators of the United States, who was mentioned for the distinguished service last summer, when his ship, the destroyer O'Brien, sank a U-boat.

Toul Front Batteries Hurl Withering Fire Into Advanced Lines of the Enemy

By HENRY G. WALES, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

With the American Army in France, March 25 (9 a. m.).—American batteries on the Toul front subjected the advanced positions of the Germans to an intense and destructive fire at intervals during the night. There was no infantry action. German batteries replied with gas shells and high explosives, specializing in counter battery work.

At daybreak American observers in French airplanes penetrated over the enemy's lines, photographing the German positions that had been bombarded.

American positions were under fire Sunday from both German aircraft and German artillery.

Early in the morning a German airplane crossed the line at an altitude of 20,000 feet. The alarm shot off his motor and he was forced to land. He was killed and his plane was destroyed.

Residents stood around the open field in awe and silence as the treasure was carried to patrol wagons and removed to police stations. An extra guard had been placed at the station for the occasion. The police said they thought boys stole the sugar and left it in the field.

When she was fourteen and eight years old she was in the attic of the home in Berlin one afternoon when their father was automatically at his club and their mother taking her prescribed hour of rest, and solemnly pledged one another never to marry.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

MAP SHOWING HOW BOSTON MIGHT BE SHELLED BY NEW GERMAN CANNON



The long-range gun firing at Paris from a point seventy-six miles away could, if planted at Concord, N. H., hurl destruction into this city. Other points on the map show relative distances in New England and the possibilities of the new invention should America ever be invaded.

Discovered! 400 Lbs. Sugar in South End Vacant Lot

Rumors and adventure invaded the drab precincts of South End street in the form of a police search for "buried treasure." Residents in the vicinity left their homes and gathered, wide-eyed, around a vacant lot when they saw policemen playing searchlight on the place. There were visions of Captain Kidd, Treasure Island and buckets of gold.

But more than all this it was the police found several bags filled with real sugar, granulated and 100 per cent. sweet. Not one bag but several, containing in all about 400 pounds.

Residents stood around the open field in awe and silence as the treasure was carried to patrol wagons and removed to police stations. An extra guard had been placed at the station for the occasion. The police said they thought boys stole the sugar and left it in the field.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

PARIS SHELLED AGAIN TODAY; PEOPLE CALM

Shells From Mysterious Source Begin Falling Early, but Lack "Punch"

By International News Service.
Paris, March 25.—Paris was still under bombardment today by unseen forces. Shells began falling upon the city before 7 o'clock, but the people remained calm and went about their daily routine.

Responsibility for the bombardment is as much a mystery as ever. The report that a giant German cannon had been located seventy-six miles from the French capital has not been confirmed. Many French experts still believe that planes flying at high altitudes are responsible.

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

Wilson Cables Haig Congratulations of America

By International News Service.
Washington, March 25.—President Wilson this afternoon called Field Marshal Haig, congratulating him on the manner his troops have withstood the Teuton assault and expressing confidence in an Allied victory. His cablegram follows:

"May I express to you warm admiration for the steadfastness and valor with which your troops have withstood the German onset, and express the implicit confidence all Americans feel that you will secure the final victory."

LABOR TROUBLES MAY DELAY NEWPORT WORK

Newport, R. I., March 25.—Building and government work may be delayed here by labor troubles, for stone masons and bricklayers of the city have demanded that the contractors increase their pay from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a day. The carpenters also want more money.

STRENGTH GIVING TONIC

Forster's Tonic, builds you up.

STOCKS RALLY AFTER EARLY LOSSES

New York, March 25.—The entire stock market situation was stabilized at the opening by the news from the battle front in France. The buying was restricted at recently prevailing prices in the most important issues. Steel common sold at 85 1/2 to 86, showing an initial loss of 2 points, from which it rallied in the next few minutes to 87 1/2.

Many other steel stocks showed losses of over 2 points and several specialties declined from 2 to 4 points, with Texas Company dropping 2 points to 141 and General Motors falling 1 1/2 to 112 1/2. National Lead also showed a loss of 2 points, from 47 to 45.

Marine preferred was down 2 1/2 to 27 1/2, with a rally to 28 in the next few sales. Insulating dropped 1 1/2 to 7 1/2, with a rally to 8 1/2, and Union Pacific opened down 2 1/2 to 116, from which it rallied to 117 1/2.

The supply of stocks was quickly absorbed without the slightest effort of banking support. It was commented upon that at no time, even when prices were 1 to 3 points below Saturday's final figures, was there any nervousness.

Steel common after suffering an initial decline of 2 points, moved up 1 1/2 to 87. Reading recovered its loss of 2 1/2 to 117 1/2, as did most of the other active railroad issues. Steel common was 85 1/2 to 86, and steel was 1 to 1 1/2. Liberty bonds were traded in at 102 1/2.

117 Taken in Gaining Raid

Eleven Irish Russian flying men, in two raids yesterday, were engaged in 100 to 1000 feet, today on charges of examining on Sunday. Ten of them were shot and the eleventh, a witness at the scene, paid \$5.

GERMANS ABOUT TO OCCUPY PETROGRAD

Washington, March 25.—Practically all American and Entente interests have evacuated Petrograd, when scouts very near going under German control, Conrad Tredwell cabled the State Department today, following his return to Volodga. The dispatch was dated March 20. At that time, Tredwell cabled, German control seemed but twenty-four hours away. A dispatch from the consulate at Moscow declared the patriarch of Russia has refused to sanction the German peace treaty and has denounced it in strong terms.

THE WHITE MORNING By Gertrude Atherton

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BOOK I. Chapter I.

COUNTRESS GISELA NIEBURG sat in the long dusk of Munich staring over at the beautiful park that in happier days had been famous in the world as the English Garden, and deliberately recalled on what might be the last night of her life the successive pictures that had led to her profound dissatisfaction with her country as a woman. She was so thoroughly disgusted with it as a German that personal grievances were far from necessary to fortify her for the momentous role she was to play with the dawn; but in this rare hour of leisure it amused her naturally introspective mind to rehearse certain episodes whose turn had made her what she was.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

BRITISH DRIVE GERMANS BACK OVER SOMME SOUTH OF PERONNE

MONSTER FRENCH GUN CAUGHT AS SHELL LEAVES FOR GERMAN LINES—RELIEF FOR BOYS IN FRONT LINE TRENCHES



This remarkable action picture shows one of the most powerful French cannons, operating from a railroad truck, just at the moment that the shell sped toward the foe. The men watching have stuffed their fingers into their ears to protect them from the great concussion.

The soldiers in the first-line positions are about to be relieved by fresh troops. The photograph shows men marching up the battle-scarred road to their places.

FRENCH RUSH TROOPS TO AID BRITISH IN GREAT BATTLE

(Continued from First Page.)

Fresh German reinforcements have been arriving in the battle zone continuously since the offensive was launched between the Serre and Oise Rivers on Thursday. It is now estimated that the Germans have between ninety and one hundred divisions at their disposal along this line of carnage, numbering nearly 1,000,000 men.

An advance over a front of about twenty-five miles on Sunday was claimed by the German War Office. Berlin also reported the capture of upwards of 30,000 prisoners, 600 guns and enormous booty. (These figures constitute the total captures on the first four days of the German drive.)

Chauney, Peronne and Ham were occupied by the Germans, and it was estimated today that at some points the Germans had succeeded in advancing about half the way across the district devastated by the Germans when they made their big retreat in the Spring of 1917.

Chauney is on the Oise River, seven miles southwest of La Fere and about five miles back of the old battle line. It is situated on the road to Compiègne, "the gateway to Paris."

Despite the official admission of British retirements and reports of the unprecedented masses of artillery that the Germans have succeeded in concentrating in front of the British, the confidence of the British and French nations remains unshaken.

That American troops should be given an opportunity to help the allied cause in the mightiest battle of all time gave a thrill of pride to Americans in London today.

According to the German War Office reserves of French and American troops were used on the Haguenau-Bouchavesnes line, where the British third and fourth armies were being hard pressed by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

If unofficial advices concerning the make-up of the German armies is correct, the battle has become a veritable struggle of nations. On the first day of the drive it was reported from (Copen) that Turkish, Bulgarian and Austro-Hungarian soldiers had been sent to the Western front, but whether they are being actually used for fighting or are being held in reserve is not known.

On the Allied side, British, French and American soldiers are engaged along the battle line, while Portuguese troops hold a sector of the line immediately north of the zone of offense.

All reports from the front today emphasized two things:

1—The severity of the German losses in the fresh fighting that developed on Sunday.

2—The gallantry of the British who were compelled to withstand assaults made by superior forces following the most violent cannonades known in warfare.

Complete plans of the German army command have not yet been revealed, but the general opinion of allied military critics is that the Germans are ready to make any sacrifice if they can break through where the French and British armies join, so that both flanks of the allied forces can be attacked. One series of German attacks would thus be directed southward towards Paris; the other northwards toward the channel coast.

Field Marshal Haig's advices from the British headquarters breathe a spirit of strength and confidence. They show that the British had long prepared for such a grand scale offensive as the Germans are now making by preparing a series of fortified positions to which they could retire in case of necessity.

A dispatch from The Hague says that the German press expresses the opinion that a decisive battle is at hand in France. The papers prepare the people for terrible losses, some saying the Germans must expect to lose hundreds of thousands of men.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says the prolonged hard fighting is in prospect as "the first rush of the drive may not give success."

The same writer argues that the German offensive may be extended until the French lines are under attack. There are indications that Verdun may again be the scene of action. In addition to the vast numbers of men and guns engaged, air activity has increased on a scale comparable with the magnitude of the land fighting. Fifty-four German machines alone were brought down in a series of sky battles, according to the British War Office.

Advance Slowing Up; Britons Holding Hard

By International News Service
Washington, March 25.—The German advance has slowed up materially, official advisers reaching here today said. The British are holding the enemy at all points, although still fighting on the defensive. The situation seemed materially clearer, although the end of the battle is not yet in sight. All of the information received in Washington shows conclusively that the terrible force of the earlier attack has slackened in the face of the British defense.

Officials here could not make public today the reports which have reached them from General Pershing. This is due to the fact that the American commander-in-chief has no direct personal knowledge of what is going on, but that confidential information received from the British and French high commands. This has been transmitted to the War Department, but officials say they cannot make it public until the same facts come from London and Paris.

The question of whether Americans are actual participants in this, the greatest battle ever known, remained unanswered today. At the War Department office here today had no official word yet. It was stated that the American public would be kept informed on all developments affecting our troops.

AMERICANS WILL HELP.
It is accepted as a fact that American troops will participate in the counter assault which is to be launched. The supreme war council at Versailles planned and brought into existence a reserve which will be used in the present battle, officials stated, unless something unexpected should require it being utilized elsewhere. In this reserve are American units.

Officials here believe that when the time arrives for the Germans to attempt the offensive there will be de-

stroyed the distance which was not to be accomplished in the first day's endeavor. All of this is very satisfactory, the army experts say.

There was continued discussion of reports from Paris that the city was being shelled by a gun located 18 miles from Paris. The army experts here very frankly dismiss the report as improbable and cite technical reasons why it cannot be true.

They hold with Maj. Gen. Leonard Woods who has just returned from France, that the bombardment reported is aerial in character. The French officers here also say they have no confirmation that any such gun is being used. Generally officials are chary of discussing the subject, preferring to wait until official facts become known.

HARVEST TOLL EXACTED.

Everywhere the experts agreed that Germany was paying a price out of all proportion for the advantages gained. The main British line still is intact, and only at certain points has the main battle line beyond which it is intended there should be no withdrawal been reached.

The War Department was entirely silent about that part of the German offensive which was entirely unaccounted for by the German press which said that "portions of French territory were being occupied by German troops." It was brought up were had been stated that American units were recently reported as operating in the La Fere. Whether they are the troops referred to by the Germans and what branch they represent is not known.

It was said that an official statement would be made later today that would deal with the entire situation. Several lengthy cables from General Pershing have reached the War Department. Staff officers say that General Pershing remains confident of the final result.

LARGEST FORCE EVER ENGAGED.
The force of Germans pounding the British front in the largest ever assembled for actual warfare, officials say. The French Embassy has word that 17 divisions have been identified in action. This means more than 1,000,000 men.

The first line of troops engaged, with this as a basis the crest of the assault is hardly expected to last more than a few days. Until the full strength of the attack has been felt out and successfully resisted, it is extremely unlikely that General Haig will attempt any counter-offensive.

The latest reports received here showed the ratio of the losses of the Germans as between two and three to one that is inflicted on the British. In addition, every yard that the German advance makes the task of supplying their army increasingly difficult.

The British strategy is to watch very closely the main line and force the Germans to wear themselves out attacking a defense which is mobile at the points where it cannot show any weight of men and guns. It is trying to break through the front.

THING CREAM OF FORCE.
The Germans have brought into action the cream of all of their forces. Should they fail to win their great objective, which is to break through into the open and clear the way for an assault on Paris, the result will be reflected on the morale of the entire army and the German people.

The German people and military experts here say that there is no doubt in their minds that the German army will be checked and the German line then rolled up.

The German army which reached here today from Scandinavian countries has been checked and the result precipitated by the danger of a possible German attack on the British front.

The German army and military experts in the saddle, had refused to make any further effort to conduct the German offensive, the terrible fighting has somewhat quieted down and the German army is waiting for the final result.

U. S. ARTILLERY SHELLS ENEMY FRONT LINE

(Continued from First Page.)

they reached the ground, scattering clouds of mustard gas. As the gas is heavier than air it slowly settled and spread. American officers immediately detected the presence of the gas and signaled for the men to put on their masks.

The enemy evidently tried to gain some advantage from the gas. A half ruined town in an advanced American area was subjected to two bursts of fire from Krupp batteries.

Most of the projectiles sent over crossed the gas, but there were also some high explosives and shrapnel. A German airplane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

American batteries shelled St. Basmeuse heavily and three shells into German communication trenches. A fluctuating and harassing fire was also kept up against the enemy's first line.

CRISIS IS REALIZED.
Officers declared today that the situation on the western front was the most critical confronting the allies since the battle of the Marne. They pointed out the necessity for plain speaking now, so that the people at home can realize that every effort is necessary on their part in order that the foe may be beaten.

The German announcement of the capture of Peronne and Ham was received by the American yesterday afternoon. Coupled with the announcement that the enemy was again bombarding Paris, it was felt that the Kaiser was making his supreme effort to end the conflict before the United States could get a huge force into the field.

American officers pointed out that the Germans are ready to sacrifice enormous numbers of troops in order to force a decision in the West.

The enemy, they declare, is trying to batter down the morale of the people in the rear of the battle line with his air raids and long range bombardments at the same time.

Report President
Confident That Big Drive Has Failed

By International News Service.
Washington, March 25.—Confidence in the success of the Allied drive was today expressed by the President, who said that the German offensive was being met by the Allies with a force which was more than sufficient to meet the situation.

The attitude of the President was described as "exceedingly confident." At no time had he been in doubt of the result of the offensive, he said, and he was following the developments with intense interest.

There was a possibility that the President might make a statement shortly expressing his confidence in the outcome and making it plain that there was no reason for apprehension anywhere. There was a number of officials who were favorable to such action although generally speaking it was admitted there was no real necessity for it as the spirit of the country remained in a vigorous and determined mood.

There are two ways of DRESSING WELL!

One is by spending a lot of money and doing a lot of shopping. The other is by investing a little money. By coming to the Automatic Bargain Basement and saving money by doing your own thinking and buying your own packages, etc.

Some of the best dressed women we know spend surprisingly little for their clothes. Certainly they spend much less than their friends think they do.

BUT THEY ARE ON TO THE JOB! They lay the plans for their Spring wardrobe, and then watch the Automatic Bargain Basement.

They don't let somebody else walk away with the cream—not while they're around. They don't buy until they see just what they want, to harmonize with the rest of their costume.

But, above all, they have learned that the higher types of goods may be had here as well as the cheaper grades, and that a "savings" is just as sure to be effected.

They have also learned that the week before Easter is a particularly good time here for FINE clothes at LITTLE money. Note that having higher types of goods at low prices is just as sure to be effected from all other bargain stores.

Automatic Plan.
All goods here must sell at 10% off the original price. If not sold by the 12th of April, 1918, the goods will be sold at 25% off the original price. If not sold by the 25th of April, 1918, the goods will be sold at 50% off the original price.

Examples of how you can save here on your

Easter clothes

These bargains and hundreds more for Tuesday:

suits and coats \$18.50

Good-looking suits
New wool velours coats

Good soft wool velours in several smart belted models. Each good shade, as gray, black, green, tan, etc. Price 25% off. Both in misses' and women's sizes.

Dresses \$1.35

French serge with foulard

Just 21 of these very good-looking frocks of fine French serge with foulard, in navy blue, black, green, tan, etc. Price 15% off. Both in misses' and women's sizes.

Trimmed hats \$1.35

Of satin with straw or of all straw, the majority in excellent shapes, made by experts. Black, brown, navy, trimmed with velveteen, lace or flowers.

Juniors' shepherd checked coats \$7.65

Five models in latest effects, some with cow-cow, some with cow-cow, some with cow-cow, some with cow-cow.

Knit union suits or envelops 69c

Women's high grade knit union suits or envelops, in navy blue, black, green, tan, etc. Price 15% off. Both in misses' and women's sizes.

Hundreds of other bargain lots.

R VICTROLAS

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS RHYTHMODIC ROLLS VICTOR VICTROLAS

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS RHYTHMODIC ROLLS VICTOR VICTROLAS

Krazy Kat

Registered U. S. Patent Office



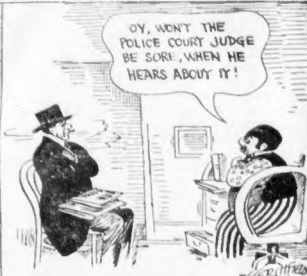
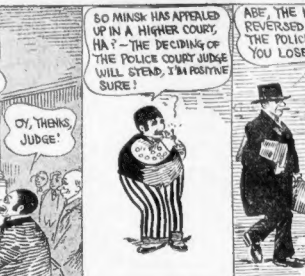
BARON REAN

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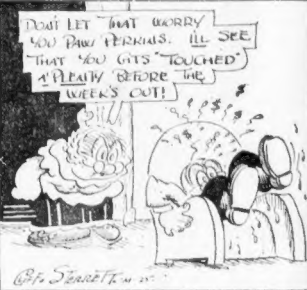
ABIE THE AGENT

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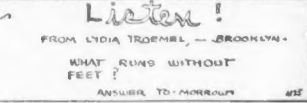
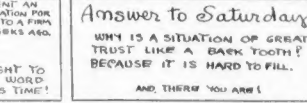
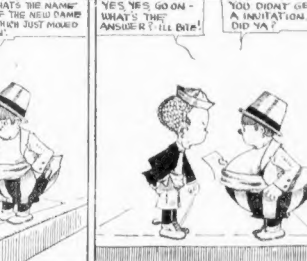
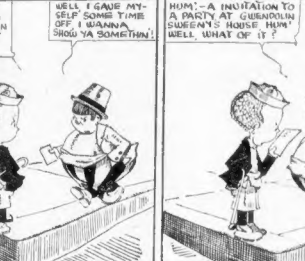
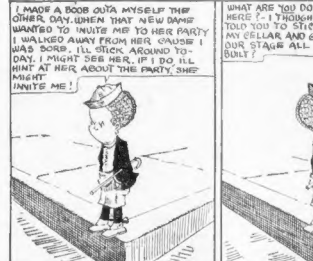
POLLY AND HER PALS

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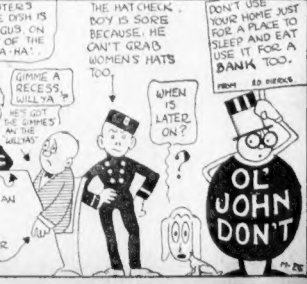
US BOYS

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The Baron Had Good Intentions

Misery Loves Company

There's Only Too Much Truth in This

Skinny Feels It All Right

Those Who Seek Pleasure Don't Always Find It

DECLARATION

DEATHS

ARCHER—March 24, Edmund, 60 years, of
Vandalia from 314 1/2 North Main, 145 West
11th St., Vandalia, who having no relatives
in the city.

BANKS—In this city, March 23, Peter William
Banks of 314 1/2 North Main, 145 West
11th St., Vandalia.

DARBY—In South Union, March 24,
Thomas, husband of Elsie Patrick and Julia
L. Darby.
Funeral home of his sister, Mrs.
Mary Conner, 426 West Third st., Wednesday,
March 25, 10 o'clock. Burial in
at 11 o'clock in Union at 11 o'clock. Re-
latives and friends invited.

BROWN—In this city, March 23, Michael B.
Brown, 72 years, of 214 North 4th and Martha
Brown, 22 years.
Funeral home of his wife, Mrs. Mary Brown,
214 North 4th, at 11 o'clock. Burial at 11 o'clock.

CONNELL—In South Boston, August 22, Charles W. Connell.
Funeral from his late residence, 204 Highland st., Monday, at 10 a. m. Burial at Mt. Hope cemetery. Family of Margaret and Thomas, of South Boston, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Large number of friends. I. L. A.

CONNELL—In South Boston, August 22, Peter B. Connell, husband of Mrs. Mary Connell.
Funeral from his late residence, 85 River-st., Monday, at 10 a. m. Burial at Mt. Hope cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Large number of friends. I. L. A.

GILLY—In Cleveland, March 28, Ann A. Gilver, child of Daniel and Sarah Gilver (nee Sweeney).

Funeral from private residence, 28 Delightful at Monday, March 30, 2 o'clock. Burial in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Will be at home, Daniel at Holy Cross Church, Mahoning.

GURMAN—In Brooklyn, March 28, Helen K. (nee Parker), wife of Marvin Gurman.

GRACE - In Arlington, March 26, Neighbors
1 son of James and Anna Cook
Arlington, at 82 Appomattox St.
Visible Tuesday, March 28, at 7 p.
DONATE - In Lancaster, March 23, from C.
Infant daughter of Gordon and the late
Marla Donald
*Fatal from parents' negligence, 11 Towall

DIED in South Boston, March 24, Michael,
 husband of Patrick and Catherine (Thur-
 well) New.
 Funeral from residence, 100 Mylar st.,
 Tuesday, March 28, at 11. Requiem ser-
 vices at St. Augustine's Church of St. John's.
 BURIAL in East Boston, March 27, Mary A.
 Beach, beloved wife of the late Michael W.
 Beach.
 Funeral from the parlors of her son,
 John H. Beach, 120 Devonshire st., Mon-
 day, at 2 p. m. Burial high noon at

SPRAGUE - In Newbury, March 22, Annie M. Bunker.
I moved from Newbury residence, 109 State St. on Monday, at 8 a. m. High mass of mission at St. Patrick's Church at 9:15 a. m. - Portland, Me. persons please say.

SPARIS - In Williston, March 23, Charles Lewis Sparks, 40 yrs.
Funeral at his late residence, Hammond street, Monday, March 23, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

SPRAUPE - In Newbury, March 23, Colonel

STUAT—In Rochester, March 21, Joseph C., beloved husband of Phyllis, died.

Funeral from his late residence, 58 Westwood at Westbury, March 27, at 9 o'clock. Burial at St. Ambrose's Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

THULIN—In Mahwah, March 21, Harry T., he beloved son of John and Maria Thulin.

WILSON—*Rev. Mr. H. C. Wilson, pastor, 30
Magnolia st., Haledale, Wednesday, March
27, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends in-
vited.*

WIMBLY—*Father Elizabeth, widow of John
Wimbly, To see
Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m., from late
residence, 23 Harrison st., Kensington, Kim-
bly will flower.*

WILLIAMS—*In Cambridge, March 25, John
J. (deceased son of Charles J. and Julia Wil-
liams) (now illegitimate).*
Funeral from his late residence, 28 Spring

1000 Business Cards, \$1.75

1,000 HOLLANDER'S ALBUMS, \$1.50; 1,000 letters
heads, \$1.50; 1,000 envelopes, \$2.50;
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How to Raise Funds for the U. S. Government

Interesting Suggestion by P. S. Hill
Copyright, 1918, by the Star Company

In the first Liberty Loan this Government got billions, extraordinarily offered.

In the second it got more billions.

Soon will come the third loan and the need of still more billions. There is no probability of any early change in the program of constant calls for billions to be raised for Government use.

It is not desirable to use up the energy of men in office and in business several times each year with enthusiasm, almost hysterical, pleas and "drives" for bond issues.

If the country needs the money it must have it.

If the money is there—and it is—the country has a right to it.

What is needed is a plan that will automatically provide for the floating of these loans as they become necessary, a just plan, a working plan and one that will save unnecessary labor and struggling.

Such a plan has been suggested by Mr. Percival S. Hill, head of one of the biggest industrial concerns in the United States. His idea will interest the country, the President and Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

Briefly, Mr. Hill's suggestion is this:

LET YOUR INCOME TAX RETURNS TELL YOU WHERE THE MONEY IS, WHO CAN AFFORD TO BUY BONDS, HOW MUCH EACH CAN AFFORD TO BUY, THEN COMPEL A SUBSCRIPTION TO BONDS BASED ON THE LEGITIMATE BUYING POWER OF INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Hill says:

On April 1 all income records will have been completed and the Treasury Department will have on file the income account of individuals and corporations throughout the United States.

An equitable and an acceptable method of raising these loans would be to have Congress pass a bill making compulsory a subscription to these loans on the part of individuals and corporations, based upon their income tax report.

In this way, if you wanted to raise six billion dollars, it would be easy to ascertain what per cent. of a man's or company's income either should be compelled to use in the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds.

I cannot conceive of this working a hardship on anybody.

At the present time many of us do more, and are glad to do more, than either our proportion or sometimes our ability warrants. Many, however, fail to do their duty. By the above plan, it seems to me that it would make easy the entire situation, and troubles in connection with future loans would be entirely eliminated.

Is not that a sensible suggestion, one that would save time and solve the greatest home problem of the war—the raising of money?

The nation wants the money. It must get it from those that HAVE it, and that can afford to buy the bonds.

The vast machinery of Income Tax collection tells just exactly where the money is, who has it, what each man or corporation could and should spend for the bonds.

Take your information, use it, say to each man or corporation in proportion to his wealth. "Here is your share of this new loan, HAND US THE MONEY."

Simple, easy, fair for all, common sense. Why not try it?

To Business Men, Manufacturers

You Need Trained Workers—TRAIN THEM
Copyright, 1918, by the Star Company

This editorial is addressed to manufacturers, those that complain with reason, that they cannot find skilled or half skilled men enough.

Investigate the advice, activities and suggestions from that section of the Council of National Defence that is devoting itself to "Industrial Training for the War Emergency."

You will find that there has been worked out in detail a proposition of training, inexpensive, not complicated, that would enable the manufacturer to provide the men and skill whose lack causes them so much trouble.

A man applies at a factory. He says he can do something. He is taken in, is not efficient. This is discovered after a few hours or days. He is thrown out, goes elsewhere, another manufacturer wastes time and money discovering the nature of an inefficient workman.

Manufacturers, why not add to your big enterprises a small educational branch?

TEACH MEN WHAT YOU WANT THEM TO KNOW.

Have a few instructors. Let a man have a few hours' training and the rest of the day do manual work, earn a moderate day's pay while he is learning.

Much of the so-called "skill" that is lacking in workers could be acquired in a few days.

Would it not be more economical and sensible for each manufacturer to train a few men, thus building up a great body of competent workers, instead of trying and rejecting men over and over.

One New England neighborhood needs five thousand machinists—and that need is duplicated all over the country.

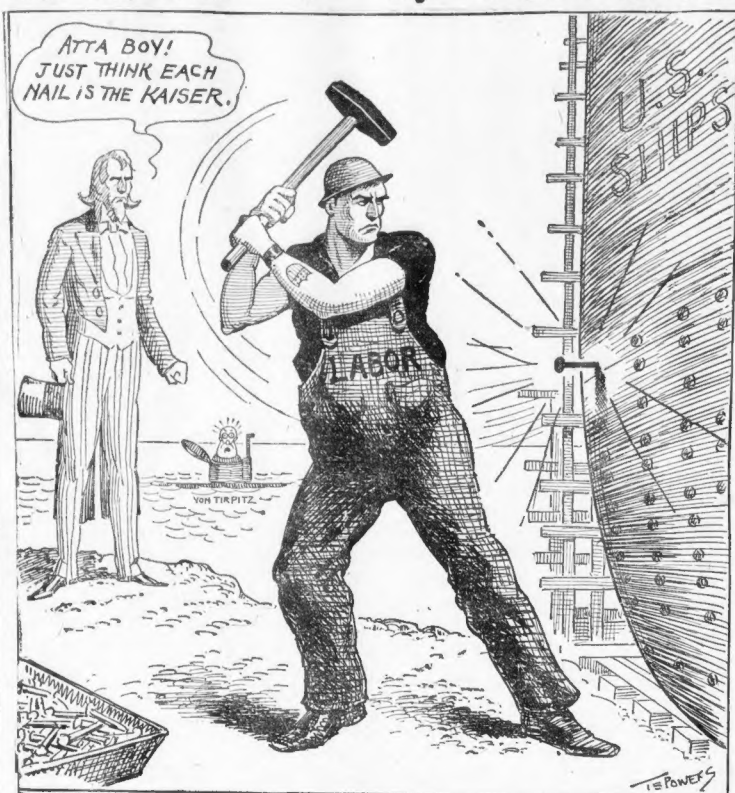
A worker cannot become a machinist unless you give him access to a machine with information as to its use.

The Government needs fighters. It takes men and teaches them HOW to fight.

Energetic manufacturers that need men, have the work and the wages for them, should take the unskilled workers and teach them HOW to work.

Nothing could be of greater benefit to the country than full encouragement by manufacturers and the Government of this particular work, which is in the hands of the Industrial Training Department of the Council of National Defence.

On the Job - By T. E. Powers



SIGN THIS PETITION AND GET DECENT STREET CAR SERVICE

The Mayor of Boston.

The Chairman of the Finance Commission of Boston.

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts.

And many of the most clear-sighted citizens of this community have declared that the true solution of the street railway problem upon which the Legislature is about to pass is:

TO PUT THE BOSTON ELEVATED UNDER FULL AND EXCLUSIVE PUBLIC CONTROL.

So that every dollar spent in building its service up to fit the needs of our growing community may be spent solely in the interest of the People as a whole.

This plan deals fairly with those who have invested money in the Elevated, for it gives them the State's guarantee of generous dividends and the privilege of rejecting the plan altogether if they are not satisfied with its terms.

These investors are likely to get no return at all unless the State comes to their relief, AND THE PRESENT FIVE-CENT FARE IS LIKELY TO BE MUCH INCREASED WITHOUT ANY GUARANTEE OF BETTER SERVICE IF THE PLAN OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IS REJECTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

If you believe that this plan should be adopted by the Legislature, sign with your full name and address the Petition which appears below and forward it without delay to the Petition Editor, Boston American, No. 80 Summer Street.

Act in this vital matter promptly. GET YOUR FRIENDS TO SIGN. Do it now!

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court Assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Metropolitan District served by the Boston Elevated Street Railway approve of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission that public directors be put in absolute control of the Boston Elevated Street Railway under such conditions and limitations as are set forth in the recommendation of the Public Service Commission; and we respectfully urge our Representatives in the Legislature to do everything they can to enact the recommendation of our public experts on Street Railway matters into law.

Address

CAMOUFLAGE OF OUR WAR WORKERS "O. K."

By Elizabeth Jordan

IN front of the first blue trenches stands a tree. It is a mountain looking tree, its bark is scoured, its branches have been shot away. Look at it, an officer has an inspiration.

He has an artificial tree made, which is an exact outward copy of the real one. But the artificial tree has a hollow trunk and is equipped as an observation post.

At night the real tree is noiselessly cut down. The artificial tree, with an expert observer in it, is set up in its place. For days, until the trick is discovered, the observer has a superb view of the enemy's lines.

That is "camouflage."

We hear a great deal about it in this war. We see a great deal of it in civil life.

In the sense in which the word is now widely used it accurately describes the human tendency to "double" and to "shift."

On the street we see a girl in a new and extremely becoming uniform. She is honorably entitled to that uniform and to the dignity it confers upon her. She is in military service. She is doing good work. But—

Packing a Gun.

Bulging from her slender hip one sometimes sees a revolver. She has no more use for a revolver than she has for a cannon. But—bless her young patriotic heart—she simply can't resist its spectacular effect. That's camouflage—and she knows it.

Another girl, wearing an equally stunning and well-deserved uniform, is sometimes seen in sports. She does not need those spurs. In fact, they are excessively inconvenient. They get in her way and tear the clothes.

But they are picturesque. They suggest hard riding, wild races for life, cavalry going into action. She cannot resist them, though she is never within three thousand miles of the war zone.

That, too, is camouflage.

A few of these harmless habits were discussed the other evening by a little band of women prominent in the country's war work.

"Did you know," asked one woman of the chairman of her State committee, "that Mildred was seen in the club the other day wearing spurs?"

The chairman sighed. "And did you know," added another woman, "that Caroline is never seen anywhere without a bulging revolver on her hip? I believe," she added, sadly, "that she wears it to dinner!"

The chairman groaned. "Yes," she admitted, "I've heard about the spurs and the revolvers. Caroline and Mildred are not the only girls who wear them. They are common enough. What will people think of us?"

For a moment she sat in frowning thought. Then her face cleared.

They're Excused

"Here is the answer," she said, briskly. "Both Mildred and Caroline are doing beautiful work for us. They're working their heads off. We could hardly get along without them. So—well, if they and the others who do it get any satisfaction out of their revolvers and spurs, why let them have revolvers and spurs. That's all there is to it!"

That is enough. The chairman is quite right. Knowing the fine work that goes with them, we can't forget spurs on the revolver and spurs. But deep in our hearts we continue to wish the girls would not wear them.

The Clock Strikes

By Morton Birge

Said the Old Town Clock to the Sun: "Just wait!"

I've got a surprise for you. You always insisted what you said

I never could follow my own intent. But now you are due for a good deep dent.

I'm saving it up for you.

"Twice you kept me ground right down each day.

With never a chance to save. But wait till they set me an hour ahead.

I'll get a good start while you're still in bed.

And then I'll lead where I once was led.

Too long have I been your slave."

A BUSINESS HERO WINS BATTLES DAILY

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow

NO man is a hero to his valet. Runs the old saying; and fewer still are heroes to their wives.

But to the woman who is closely associated with him in his business—his private secretary, confidential clerk, or cashier—a man is seldom less than a demigod. That is, unless he is really a demigod, and even some demigods get the favorable rating.

"He is simply wonderful," this woman will tell you in hushed, worshipful tones. "No other man in the world could accomplish what he is doing."

Or if she inclines more to the vernacular. "Say, if you're looking for the real stuff, you've got to hand it to my boss. He's a go-getter from Go-getterville, believe me!"

Reason for It

And there's a reason for it.

The man at business is the man in action. He is the modern expression of the ancient maxim—the stalker and slayer, a lineal descendant of that Nimrod, son of Cush, who was a mighty hunter before the Lord.

His wife sees him only when he returns at night to the family lodge, spent and weary by the efforts he has put forth, all the edges of his enthusiasm dulled. His step is laggard and his speech slow. If the hunting has been good, he dumps down his spurs at the door and stirs himself over to rest and relaxation.

On the other hand things have come badly with him, he is apt to be crabbed and fault-finding.

Home Life

He may endeavor to show an interest in the affairs of the household, but it is perfunctory, tepid at the best, things so much more vital and absorbing have been occupying his attention. And equalling his wife soon begins to fawn if he starts to tell what he has been doing. There is little excitement for her in the bare, prosaic recital of his adventures after she has learned the amount and quality of the game he has brought in.

But the woman who accompanies him on the hunt and acts as his guide-bearer has a different experience. She sees him eager, alert, keyed up to a supreme passion. She watches him lay his snare and plan the subtle ruses by which he hopes to overmatch some cunning adversary. She crouches with bated breath as he engages in combat with some ponderous grizzly or snarling mountain lion, and thrills with triumph as he emerges a victor. She comprehends and is able to sympathize with his doubts and disappointments.

In a word, she actually sees his performance, with all its hazards and dangers, whereas the wife who hears a tired man's story of it after all the hazards and danger are over.

ing the audience to see the actual commission of the crime. Immediately the tide turned and the piece scored a tremendous success.

Shaw's Story

It is only the woman who sees a man in action that can rate him at his true worth. She is able to realize the odds against which he is battling, the keen mental processes he brings to bear upon his problems, all the give-and-take of the contest; and she admires him, as woman from time immemorial has admired the fighting qualities of man.

And as an example of the different impressions created by seeing or hearing about a thing I am reminded of a play which was produced on Broadway some years ago and the plot of which turned upon a murder committed some years previous to the real action of the story.

As originally presented, this murder was simply described in a conversation during the first act, and the play promptly proved a failure. Then some one suggested that a prodigious be added, allowing there might be more happy marriages, though, if somehow the trait which included the demigod features; if they could be made to understand that the unknown figure which goes "down to business" every morning is possibly facing risks and dangers and displaying a slight grit which would put to the blush any "morale" hero over whose exploits they gape and thrill.